

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please add the following new paragraph on page 7, after line 3.

--Figure 1a is a schematic view of the developer system for applying the powder coating onto a substrate;--

The paragraph beginning on page 9, line 11 of the present application, paragraph 28 of the above publication, is replaced with the following amended paragraph from the incorporated by reference cited in paragraph 28 of the publication. That incorporated by reference application is identified as "Powder deposition devices and techniques are discussed in co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/551464, titled "Powder Coating Apparatus and Method of Powder Coating Using an Electromagnetic Brush," filed on Mar. 9, 2004, commonly assigned and incorporated herein by reference."

Accordingly, please replace the paragraph on page 9, line 11 with the following rewritten paragraph that was drawn directly from paragraphs 32, 34 and 74 of the published co-pending application:

--It should be understood that while the discussion herein might generally describe embodiments directed toward printers, the concepts discussed might also be applied to any other powder deposition device. Therefore, any reference to "printer" or "printers" should not be construed as strictly limited to these types of devices but rather might apply to any other powder deposition device as well. Powder deposition devices and techniques are discussed in co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/551464, titled "Powder Coating Apparatus and Method of Powder Coating Using an Electromagnetic Brush," filed on Mar. 9, 2004, which is commonly assigned, and which is incorporated herein by reference. ~~This application is also referred to as SN 11/075,784. As described in this reference the magnetic brush is in contact with one of a receiver and the substrate, specifically the description says that [i]n a more specific application of the invention, the invention relates to a powder coating apparatus and method that employs an electromagnetic brush comprising at least one rotating magnetic field, preferably derived by using a rotating magnetic core, for depositing powder particles onto a target object, particularly a substrate that can be conductive, insulative, or ferromagnetic. The deposition surface of the substrate to be~~

can be smooth, rough, or irregular. The substrate can be in contact with the magnetic brush or at a separation distance so that it is not in contact with the magnetic brush. Coatings consisting of one layer of material, or multiple layers of the same or of different materials can be produced in this manner.—

Please add the following new paragraphs after the replacement paragraph on Page 9 indicated above:

--In an additional embodiment, the invention relates to combined coating and printing operations, in which an image composed of charged particles is deposited onto a substrate, on which a powder coating or other undercoat has been deposited, which image can be overcoated with another image or with a layer of charged particles. Uniform coatings of particles may be deposited directly with a magnetic brush or deposited indirectly, using a magnetic brush to deposit charged particles to an intermediate transfer member with the preferred characteristics and then transferring the layer of charged particles to the substrate. Images can be transferred from a photoconductor to the substrate, or from a photoconductor to an intermediate transfer member and subsequently transferred to the substrate from the intermediate transfer member or transfer medium. Electrostatic masters or ionographic surfaces may be used instead of a photoconductor to produce the image. Elements of the invention can be used in combination with known coating and printing operations including ink jet printing, flexo printing, varnishing, offset printing, and the like. For example, an ink receptive powder coating can be deposited onto a receiver and subsequently imaged by an ink jet print head. An aspect of the invention is directed to the aforementioned adaptation of rotating electromagnetic brush technology, which is known to be used in traditional electrophotographic office printing processes, to applications outside of such traditional processes which typically make marks on paper or on plastic overhead transparencies....

As seen in FIG. 1a, the development station 1 includes developer 4 entrained onto the toning shell 5 and the toning shell rotates the developer into proximity with the substrate 2 at a location where the receiver and the toning shell are in closest proximity, referred to as the "toning nip." In the toning nip, the magnetic brush 6 shown here as chains of particles 8 used to form a coating 10, is composed of the carrier component and the toner component 9 of the developer 4 that preferably contacts or is in close proximity to the substrate 2 and directly coats the substrate. The

coated substrate is the output of the process and its finished product. In this incorporated reference, the terms receiver and substrate are used in the same manner as in the present description. "The application of charged powders or toners to substrates or receivers by means of an electric field is also performed by processes commonly known in electrography and particularly in photocopying technology, laser printer technology, or ionography (these application processes are elucidated in, for example, L. B. Schein, "Electrography and Development Physics", Laplacian Press, 1996, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference)." Also Figure 1 is used to show these elements and is hereby added to this description--